SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,-For all manu-Secturing purposes SixGEN'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed in dispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. SINGEN'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the dispensable. The public mass upon the strong Machine is the made by them. Sincen's Familia Siewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and, being arranged with full innovidedge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant annusement. Price \$100, with Iron table complete. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Breadway.

DIAMOND RINGS For Sale Low. O. C. ALLEN. No. 11 Wall-st., second floor

BATTERY-PLACE HOTEL FOR SALE at auction. E. H. Leptow, anctioneer, on the 9th of February inst. at 12, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sale peremptory, under a dece of forecourte. Terms accommodding. This property is unded by Greenwich etc., Washington et. and Battery place.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALMANDER SATES,

Pifteen years in use, and have Never Failed to preserve the contents from the ravages of fire.

These Safes, secured by our

LA BELLE LOCK,

which is proof against Powder and Burglars.

For sale by

BYKARNS & MARYIE.

No. 40 Murray et., N. Y.

PIANO FORTES TO HIRE. -Twenty-five superior

hew instruments to Rent, and Rent allowed, if purchased at the Mannfactory, No. 436 Canal st., near Varick. Also, three Second Hand very cheap. REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Truss

Cure Office, 25 Maiden-lane removed to No. 2 Veryat. Asto. House. Trusses, Supporters Shoulder Braces. Silk Liestic Stock ings, and every variety of Bandage of most approved patterns ap-piled. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance. A Laby, who has been cured of great nervous chility after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fallow-sufferers the sure means of relied. Address, inclosing stamp to payreturn postego,

Mrs. Mary E. Dewitt, Boston, Mass.,

and the prescription will be sent free by next po PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS a the beet and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Clean-ng Carling, Preserving and Restoring the Huit. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Performers proophed the world.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

New York Daily Tribune.

THESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to meation the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the mane of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authoritised by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in to-day or early to-morrow.

Price, \$1 a line.

A meeting of our citizens opposed to the Lecompton Constitution has been called, mainly by distinguished Democrats of the Adamantine stamp, including GEORGE BANCROFT, GEORGE DOUGLASS, &c., and the list of signatures is being rapidly bxtended. The meeting will take place on Friday evening next at the Academy of Music, and will be addressed, among others, by Gov. R. J. WALKER and Sec. FREDERICK P. STANTON in exposition of the actual condition of Kansas and the aversion of its People to the Lecompton fraud and its con-

trivers. The following is the call: The citizens of New-York who are opposed to forcing upon the People of Kanses a Constitution of Government which they have from complicity in the frauds by which the Lecompton Constitution is sustained, are invited to attend a public meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock, to protest against the acceptance of that Constitution by Congress.

Some further developments were made yesterday before the Committee on Frauds, a report of which will be found in another column. If the "don't know" and "can't remember" of witnesses could be treated with a few doses of commitment for contempt, the examination might prove semething more than a farce.

Mayor Tiemann sent word to the Aldermen last night that he could not approve the resolution directing the purchase of a lot for a fire company. It has been usual heretofore to grant without question whatever the firemen asked for-whether gold medals or Brussels carpets, or new houses and lots-and certain political death has been supposed to be the consequence of a vote in opposition to such requests. The universal answer to every demurrer has been that the firemen do a great service without reward, and, therefore, no degree of extravagance in building and furnishing their houses should be complained of. The Mayor has taken a bold stand-one in which he will be very likely to stand almost alone; for if Aldermen and Councilmen have any weakness weaker than another, it is seen in the zeal with which they strive to outdo one another in their special attentions to the (voting) firemen of their respective districts.

A large Anti-Lecompton meeting was held in Philadelphia last night, at which Col. Forney presided, and Mr. Stanton, late Secretary and Acting-Governor of Kansas, spoke. Gov. Walker was not present.

Our correspondents in Europe and Asia occupy a large part of our pages this morning. Their letters are unusually interesting. Our correspondent at London give some interesting details concerning the Ital ians implicated in the late attempt to kill Louis Napoleon. Our correspondent at Paris discusses that attempt at considerable length, with ability and fairness, whatever may be said of his judgment upon certain points of the question. From Madrid our regular correspondent sends some highly interesting details with regard to the affairs of Spain. now as ever in a state of transition, as we are con fident to something better. Not the least valuable in this series of dispatches is that of our correspondent at Hong Kong, who furnishes a striking

(Dem.) of Illinois will be Chairman, by the close vote of 115 to 111. The motion of Mr. Stephens which had priority, to refer to the Standing Committee on Territories, was defeated by barely one mejority-Yeas 113, Nays 114. So the whole question of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution goes to a Select Committee, instructed to make a thorough investigation. Mr. Keitt then made an ample apology to the House for his attack on Mr. Grow during the preceding sitting, and Mr. Grow expressed regret that necessity had constrained him to engage in a personal collision on that floor; when the subject was dropped, and the House adjourned.

In SENATE, Mr. Fessenden made a long and strong speech in behalf of Free Kansas, eliciting explanatory remarks from Messrs. Mason, Seward. C. C. Clay and Jeff. Davis. The Lecompton Message and Constitution were then referred to the Standing Committee on Territories (sure for Lecompton) by six majority. Adjourned.

The first pitched battle of the Lecompton struggle was fought yesterday, and victory perches on the standard of Freedom. The House, we believe, was fuller than on any similar occasion in the pastthere being two hundred and twenty-eight Members (including the Speaker) in their seats, and all but the Speaker voting on the decisive call of the Yeas and Nays. The heaviest previous vote we can recall is that by which the Sub-Treasury bill was laid on the table by the Corgress of 1837-8-Yeas 115; Neys 110; total 225-two less than now. The Nebraska bill was passed by 113 Yeas to 100 Naystotal 223, or with Speaker 224-four less than yes-

Our readers were prepared for a close vote, not only by our own careful survey of the field, but by the more elaborate analysis of our correspondent "Index," who made the vote of a full House stand 117 for Col. Harris's motion, 115 for Stephens and Lecompton. As, however, he set down Speaker Orr on the Lecompton side, when the Speaker votes only in case of a tie, he came as near as possible to the actual result. In the details, he was disappointed in Messrs, J. M. Harris (Amer.) of Md., Leidy of Pa. and Bonham of S. C., whom he set down as ready to vote for Lecompton, but who came up missing-the two former, doubtless, by design; as also in Messrs. Reilly of Pa. (who took occasion to be absent) and Messrs. Burns and Miller of Ohio-all three of whom he calculated would vote on the right side, which they failed to do. Burns and Miller at the last moment went over to Lecompton. One more would have inclined the scale to that side, but that one was not to be had.

We calculated that, of the ninety-two Republi cans and Republicanized Americans in the House, ninety would be found in column at the decisive charge yesterday, and the result more than justified our expectations. Ninety-one said No to the proposed reference of the Lecompton Message and Constitution to Mr. A. H. Stephens's packed Committee yesterday-90 from the Free States and Francis P. Blair, jr., from St. Louis, Mr. Matteson of this State being the only Republican absent. Mr. A. S. Murray of this State was at home by the bedside of his dying son when summoned to his pest: that son died (at Geshen, Orange County) on Friday last, and on Monday morning Mr. Murray, leaving his wife ill at home, was in his seat at Washington, voting on every division.

The Douglas Democrats never claimed, within our knowledge, to muster more than twenty-ave Members in the House, which number, they were sure, could not be reduced below twenty-tico. They gave just that number of votes against sending Lecompton to Stephens's Committee, though Mr. J. B. Clay and all others of whom they had hopes from the South, came up missing, though Mr. Reilly of Pa., on whom they counted, was absent, while Messrs. Burns and Miller of Ohio deserted them, at the last moment. Messrs. Adrain of N. J., Dewart of Penn., and McKibbin of Cal., who were subjected to all manner of trials, and the theme of innun erable dispatches, stood fire. It is hardly possible that any of these can henceforth be shaken. Mr. H. Winter Davis was the only South American, A the only Member from a Slave State excep Mr. Blair, who voted against Stephens and Le-

compton. This is as well as we expected. We further analyze the vote as follows:

By States, the vote was as follows: For Lecompton.

Connecticut. 2 Maine
New-York. 11 New-Hampshire.
New-Jersey. 2 Massachusetts. 11
Penraylvania. 8 Rhode Island. Ohie 2 Connecticut.
Ludiara 3 Vermont.
Kentucky 10 New-York Georgia..... Texas California.... Total...........113 Total............114

-We do not regard this close vote as absolutely decisive of the final result, but it must go very far toward insuring the defeat of Lecompton. Mr. Speaker Orr can hardly fail to give Col. Harris a majority on his Select Committee-not, indeed. pledged to oppose the Lecompton Contrivance under all circumstances and at all hazards, but in favor of an Lonest and searching inquiry into and report upon the machinery by which that contrivance was produced, and the favor or aversion with which it is regarded by the People of Kansas. This inquiry must take time, and cannot fail to re sult in the presentation of startling facts in a shape which must command general credence. Our coufidence that no Constitution will be recognized by Congress as that of Kansas until that People shall bave fairly and freely accepted it, is materially strengthened by yesterday's proceedings in the

brain of one guiltless of his crimes-but we must recognize and respect the law which ineserably ordains that "bloody instructions" shall "return to plague th' inventor." Why should not "a voice cry, Sleep no more," to the man who seized the legislators of his country, its valiant generals, its urright judges, in their beds by night, and hurried them, unsuspected of crime-suspected only of not conniving at crime-to the dungeons of Mazas and Vincennes?

We have little love for the Italians as a peoplenone at all for the wielders of poinards and the hurlers of murderous grenades among crowds of mainly innocent persons, including women and children. But we cannot forget that the patriot sons of Italy are exiles, nor why they are exiles. Italy asks of foreign States only to be let aloneshe will deal decisively with her tyrants, clerical and other, on that single condition. She is in chains te-day only because the armies of France and Austria have reseated and still maintain her homeborn despots on their thrones. Thus rendered fugitives, outcasts, outlaws, beggars, we may regret but we cannot wonder that some Italian Democrats should become desperadoes as well. And, since they accept the perils of their deeds, and meet unshrinkingly the fate invoked by their erring aim, we leave them to that fate without adding by re proaches to the bitterness of their inevitable doom.

-That Bonapartism is, in its nature and essence, at deadly war with Human Liberty, even such as Europe is prepared to sustain, we have long realized. It was so under the elder and greater Napoleon; it is conspicuously so under his nephew. The Empire knew and knows but one will; though claiming to be based on a popular election, it scouts the idea that the People have any right to throw off a rule that they are said to have created. Thus, Napoleon III., in his new Speech to the Chambers, says of his Empire:

" It frankly adopts everything of a nature to ean ble the heart or exalt the mind for what is good; but it is also the enemy of every abstract theory.

-That is to say, it is the enemy of "every ab stract theory" which affirms that Man has inalienable Rights-that Power has rigid limitations-that governments derive their just power from the conent of the governed-for this is what the perjured usurper means.

He continues:

He continues:

"Moreover, there is a truth inscribed upon every page of the his tory of France and of England—namely, that liberty without obstacles is impossible so long as there exists in a country a faction which obstinately disews the fundamental basis of the Government; for then liberty, instead of enlightening, controlling, ameliorating, is nothing else in the hands of factions but a weapon of destruction.

In other words, so long as there shall be a Republican party in France, Liberty cannot be tolerated there, because, under such a state of things, Liberty becomes "a weapon of destruction"-to usurpation and tyrani y.

Tight as the cords of despotism have already been drawn in France, they are to be strained still tighter. The late Legislative Elections resulted in Republican victories in several districts of Paris, in Lyons and in other Departments. Such audacity is not to be endured in an Empire "based on "Universal Suffrage;" so Napoleon directs his Legislative puppets as follows:

Legislative puppets as follows:

"I do not four to declare to you to-day that the danger, no matter what is said to the contrary, does not exist in the excessive prerogatives of power, but rather in the absence of repressive laws. Thus, the last elections, despite their satisfactory result, offered in many localities a sad spectacle. Hostile parties took advantage of it to create agitation in the country; and some men had the boldness openly to declare themselves the anemies of the national institutions, deceived the electors by false promises, and having gained their votes, then spurned them with contempt. You will not allow a renewal of such a scandal, and you will compel (obliger) every elector to take an oath to the Constitution before presenting himself as a candidate."

That is the last nail driven in the coffin of Liberty. No more Cavaignacs, Carnots, Henons, are to be candidates for Assembly-for none can be a candidate who has not taken an oath to support "the Constitution"-that is, the Napoleonic Empire. And no vote is counted that is not cast for a candidate recognized as such by the Police, so that the elections will henceforth be even a more transparent mockery than hitherto.

Despotism has little inventive power, and is constantly repeating its tricks. When the Border Ruffians had seized the Legislature of Kansas, one of their first acts was a Test Oath, to be put to all voters suspected of Anti-Slavery prepossessions. Louis Napoleon is not quite ready for this step; he applies the test only to candidates. The principle, however, is the same.

The London Daily News, while it deprecates and denounces the attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon, proceeds:

"After all that can be said in favor of the domestic policy of Louis Napoleon, what is the present condition of France! The liberty both of the press and the tribune have wholly vanished. Its most illustrious men—those who by their learning, genius and eloquence have conferred distinction upon their country in the sight of Europe, are either wandering in eath. quence have conterred distinction upon their countries in the sight of Europe, are either wandering in exile, or so effectually restrained that none dare 'move the 'wing, or ope the mouth, or peep.' Frenchmen may indeed eploy, to a certain extent, protection for wing, or ope the mouth, or peep. Frenchmen may indeed edjoy, to a certain extent, protection for life and property so long as they are satisfied to eat and drink and grow fat, like stalled oxen. They are at liberty to make money, smoke their cigars, sip their coffee, and play dominoes. But if they aspire to obtain any share in their own Government, or presume even to express any political opinions whatever, they are immediately admonished, by a gentle rap on the knuckles from the truncheon of a policeman, that they are traveling out of their proper province, which is to hear and obey. And yet there are people in this country who pronounce extravagant eulogies upon the ruler who has brought things to such a pass in regard to thirty-five millions of souls." to thirty-five millions of souls."

This more than Asiatic despotism, it is now proposed to extend over Europe, including even Great Britain. The chronic conspirator of twenty years, whose abortive attempts to revolutionize France ery nearly involved Switzerland in a war with Louis Philippe because of the shelter given by the Swiss to Louis Napoleon after his failure at Strasbourg, and who found his only secure asylum under the shade of English liberty and law, now demands that England shall cease to render hospitality to the political exile and fugitive. It is currently reported that a formal demand has been made on Lord Palmerston's Government that Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc [only one of them an Italian, the other three French | shall be expelled from British soil. Of course, they are not implicated in the late sanguinary attempt; if they were, they would be demanded as felons, not repelled; yet the Napoleonic journals-all others being gagged-from day to day reiterate the baseless charge that the illustrious exiles just named were the authors of this attempt: and the President of the French Senate, appointed

vitality under foot, and are united in their mad plans of destruction, foreign Governments and peoples de not take measures to give a legitimate support to the cause of order? The law of nations authorizes it; justice and common interests make it a duty. It is especially due to the moderation shown by France, to the wisdom of her sovereign, and to the invaluable services rendered by her policy. Such, Sire, is the cry now raised by France; such is the wish of the

In the same spirit, the Austrian Gazette, another oracle in the cause of "Order," doubtless prompted from high quarters, thus comments:

"We have already said that the greatest vigilance is powerless against crimes of this kind. Neither the service of the police increased a hundredfold, nor the sagacity nor foresight of a hundred servants, can be absolute guarantees for a human existence. But this vigilance is not altogether uscless. In France, it is neutralized by England. A few leagues from the French capital is found established the headquarters of the assassins, in shelter more sure and less exposed than was once the cavern of the bandit concaled in the fastness of the Apennius. Protected against the reach of justice by the laws of a great kingdom, protected by fleets and armies, the assassins repose in their houses as tranguilly as the Ministers of her Majesty Queen Victoria in their mansions."

As it is about time that Palmerston should be "We have already said that the greatest vigilance

As it is about time that Palmerston should be dismissed to the enjoyments of private life, we trust be will undertake to oblige his friend Louis Napoleon in the premises. He might do it with tolerable eafety if he had Half a Million drilled soldiers to back him in a coup d'etat.

-That Louis Napoleon should make the most of his new lease of power is but natural. His first coup is the suppression of two periodicals-the Rerue de Paris, which is gravely charged by his Minister of the Interior, Billault, with these high crimes and misdemeanors:

" The Rerue de Paris now seeks to make itself the "The Rerue de Paris now seeks to make itself the center of a sort of ramified agitation, the traces of which the Government has discovered in various departments; it morever adheres to its work of propagation, and its last number is replete with the glorification of the reminiscences and hopes of the Republican party. More than once warned, and its publication suspended during the last two years, it must now be suppressed. The decree of the 17th of February, 1852, allows this suppression, and I propose it to your Maiesty."

But Republicanism is not the only capital crime in a periodical; Legitimacy is equally felonious. The Spectateur, late Assemblee Nationale, is incriminated for having observed, in an article strongly denouncing the late attempt to kill the Emperor.

" Formerly those detestable passions found a check in that salutary law of the monarchy which, placing the principle of hereditary right above all changes and all ambitions, rendered those crimes useless, and some measure took away all pretext for their com-

The manifest truth of this remark is an aggravation of its strocity. So, on the recommendation of Billsult, the following decree appears in the Moni-

Act. 1. The Rerue de Paris and the newspaper Le Spectateur (formerly the Assemblée Nationale), are and remain suppressed.

Act. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State in the department of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present decree, which is to be inserted in the Bulletin des Lois.

Done at the Palace of the Tulleries, Jaz. 13. NAPOLEON.

-Does any one who reads History or believes in a Divine Government, imagine that a tyranny so fearful and stiding as this can endure ?

The Herald, in commenting on the investigation of frauds in the City Government, keeps repeating that Fernando Wood is not at all implicated. Who are implicated? In almost every instance of frauds in street contracts, the name of either Charles Devlin or Terence Farley is connected as the chief party. Now, it is well known that these two men are the bosom friends of Fernando. Devlin is his Street Commissioner; and in the appeal taken by Wood from the Marvine judgment against him, his sureties upon the appeal are Charles Devlin and Terence Farley. A short time before Mayor Wood left office, the grading of Fifty-ninth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, was advertised; Farley's bid was to remove earth, near \$2 per yard; to remove rock, nothing per yard. According to the estimate of the surveyor of quantities, Farley was the lowest bidder-the estimate being ignorantly or fraudulently wrong. Before the contract was confirmed, the owners of the property discovered that there was much more earth than estimated for bids, and much less rock-Farley being, upon the true facts, higher than other bids some \$7,000. Accurate surveys were made, showing the facts, and the facts were laid before the Mayor: yet, notwithstand ing this, the Mayor signed the confirmation of the contract to Farley. The owners obtained an injunction, and the suit is now pending in the Supreme Court before Judge Davies.

We may now expect to receive early information of the renewal by the English of military operations against Canton. The British naval force in the Chinese waters numbered at the last accounts fifty-one vessels, including twenty steam gun-boats. several of which carry as many as three guns. The whole armament amounts to 505 guns, with 5,820 sailers, beside 1,000 marines. Some additional reenforcements were still expected, and it was expected that, including these, the force that could be spared from the garrison of Hong Kong, and the French assistance that was counted on, there would be ready by Christmas as many as ten thousand men to operate against Canton.

A detachment of some twenty men from the English steamer Inflexible lately landed on the coast north of Canton, and penetrated nine miles into the interior, for the purpose of rescuing Capt. Rose of the American ship Kadree, which had been shipwrecked on the coast-the captain falling into the hands of the natives, who held him for a ransom. This object was successfully accomplished. The village where Capt. Rose was confined was taken by surprise, and the prisoner rescued and safely carried off from the very midst of a large Chinese population.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.-The Rev. Dr. Hawks delivred a lecture last night before the Historical Society entitled "Old America's Message to Young America." te sul ject being the Farewell Address of Washington He commenced with an intimation of the importance of reminding the young of the principles inculcated in the Address, and pointed out that Providence should be studied in history. He gave the various views of power entertained by Washington, Cæsar and Bonaparte. The first considered it merely in the light of a The lecturer showed that the cause of our Revplution was not the fact that we were not free, but because we were free, and that we had rights secured to us by the British Constitution. He spoke of the effect of party spirit, and showed how differently it operated in a monarchy and a republic, and its danger n a republic if not regulated. He dwelt at considerable length on Washington's Christian character, and

of what the lecturer was caying. The applance was immense, and the lecturer gave such satisfaction that t was unanimously decided that it should be again delivered before the Society.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The First Kansas Battle Fought. THE ADMINISTRATION DEFEATED.

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Vote 115 to 111.

From Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8-124 p. m. There is an immense crowd in the House, and the galleries are thronged by an excited crowd.

The attendance of Members is unexpectedly large. Messrs. Edie and Murray have returned the latter leaving a dead son and a sick wife, to be at his post.

The Anti-Lecompton side is confident of victory 12] p. m.—The House has just voted by tellers on the demand for the Previous Question, and the result is, Yeas 110, Nays 105; which is an Anti-Lecempton triumph. The vote on the main question will come off at once. The excitement is very great.

1 p. m .- The vote has just been taken by Yeas and Nays on ordering the previous question, and the result is, Yeas, 113; Nays, 107.

11 p. m.—The vote has just been taken on a reference to the Committee on Territories, resulting, Yeas 113, Nays 114; beating Lecompton by one vote.

The Democrats voting against Lecompton were: Adrain, N. J.; Chapman, Pa.: Cockerill, Ohio: Cox, Ohio; J. G. Davis, Ind.; Dewart, Pa.; English, Ind; Foley, Ind.; Groesbeck, Ohio; L. W. Hall, Ohio; Harris, Ill.; Haskin, N. Y.: Hickman, Pa.; O. Jones, Pa.; Lawrence, Ohio; McKibbin, Cal.; Marshall, Ill. Montgomery, Pa.; Morris, Ill.; Pendleton, Ohlo; Shaw, Ill.; R. Smith, Ill., making Twenty-two Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and H. Winter Davis, (Am.)

Six Absentees-Messrs. Bonham (S. C.), Caruthers (Mo.), Harris (Md.), Leidy (Ps.), Matteson (N. Y.), and Reilly (Pa.)

Change from former vote-Burns, over to Lecompton; Miller (Ohio) to Lecompton.

2 p. m.-The final vote is over. Lecompton is beaten. The resolution of Mr. Harris to refer to a Select Committee is carried, Yeas, 114; Nays, 111. Victory !

A motion to reconsider was immediately made and promptly laid on the table. That settles the reference.

3 o'clock p. m .- The final vote on Harris's reso lution stood 115 Yeas to 111 Nays. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table without a count.

Mr. Keitt has made an explanation. He admits frankly that he was the aggressor, and that upon him rests all the responsibility of the occurrence. His remarks were manly and magnanimous. He said in conclusion that he was not conscious of having received a blow. Mr. Grow also expressed his regret at the occurrence. The House imme diately adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858. There was a highly interesting debate in the Senate to-day. Mr. Fessenden made a very able speech on Kansas, which was replied to by Jefferson Davis, who disavowed disunion sentiments. The South is evidently disposed to back down in the matter of secession. The most positive assurances were given this morning that if Mr. Harris's resolution passed, three States would certainly secode, but the fire-eaters take the result very meekly thus far.

The probability that Lecompton will yet pass, in spite of transient defeat to-day, tends to keep them quiet. The scanty majority in the House sgainst it, and the significant votes in the Senate of Messrs. Bell, Crittenden, Houston and Kennedy, foreshadows a Pro-Slavery victory in the final struggle. Jack Henderson, of Kansas, is here.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858. The result in the House is regarded as a glorious triumph, considering the open influence exerted by the Administration to affect the result. If we distribute the six absentees, exclusive of the Speaker, and Mr. Caruthers of Mo. according to their known party proclivities, it becomes evident that their presence would have made a tie. Messrs. Burns and Miller of Ohiosurprised both their friends and opponents by their open surrender. Messrs. Pendleton of Ohio and Niblack of Indiana, after steadily opposing the resolution, came in when their votes were worthless.

The Administration is exultant at the prospect of carrying Lecompton on the basis of this close division, predicating its faith upon a remembrance of the first test vote on the Nebraska bill, when 21 majority was overcome.

Mr. Fessenden's speech to-day, reviewing the message, the opinion of the Supreme Court, and the whole Kansas policy of the Government, is pronounced one of the ablest and most lucid expositions which the subject has yet received in the Senate.

Jeff. Davis was much excited by its positions and declarations, and, perhaps smarting under defeat in the House, attempted to criticise it in rather an offensive tone. Mr. Fessenden's reply was brave. manly and prompt. He told the fire-eater that no intimidation would deter him from making the freest expression of his opinion and action, and that when he was willing to regard consequences of any sort in a question of duty, he would first resign his seat. Some sarcastic references told with effect on both sides of the Chamber. Mr. Plitt is not to be Marshal of this District, unless the President's purpose changes.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, Fob. 8, 1858, Gen. Calhoun is preparing a statement to the public relative to Kansas affairs. He has said, in conversa-tion with his friends, and may repeat it in his address, tion with his friends, and may repeat it in his address, that he did vote in the Convention to submit the entire Constitution, but was defeated, and then went for a vote on the Slavery article, and that there was an attempt to practice deception upon him, as to the returns from Delaware Crossing, but that the returns from Delaware Crossing give the Legislature to the Free State party. He is of opinion that this leaves no room for contention, as there is every probability that a proposition will be offered in the Senate from the Lecompton Democratic side, at the proper time, emphatically and distinctly recognizing the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution whenever they see proper—anything in the Lecompton Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. account both of the preparations for the bombardment of Canton by the English, and of the progress
of the Tai Ping Wang rebellion. It seems, to,
from the letter of this correspondent, that American
ships are still very largely engaged in the Cooly
trade.

The Coopress, yesterday, the House, after a
severe struggle, referred the President's Kanesa
Message, with the Lecompton Constitution, to a
Select Committee, whereof Col. T. L. Hatris

and the President of the French Senate, appointed
by the Emperor, and a mere pupped in his hands,
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sions on the 10th of August last, will finish its labor about the last of this month. These regulations have been prepared with the greatest care, and by some of the most experienced officers of the Navy, and was embrace upward of 250 ordinary pages of printed

matter.

The U. S. storeship Relief, now in preparation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to join the home squadron has been assigned the following officers: Lieutenast Commanding Strong, First Lieutenast McLaughin Second Lieutenant Low, and Third Lieutenants March Second Li Second Lieutenant Low, and Third Lieutenants March and Thornton. These officers, excepting Strong, are the first placed on active duty since the proceedings of the Naval Board of Inquiry and the Senate on the cases of those affected by the late Naval Redring

The Southern mail has been duly received. The ships Rockaway and Kustis, from New-York, had arrived at New-Orleans.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Feb. 8, 1858.

Mr. ALLEN (R. I.) presented the joint resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y., presented petitions from Bishop Potter and other clergymen, and a large number of New-York merchants, praying that schoolmasters may be appointed for the instruction of seature.

Mr. DOUGLAS (III.) made several ineffectual efforts to take up his resolutions, offered on Thursday last, celling for information relative to the facts attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, etc.

The VICE-PRESIDENT announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the special order, being the unfinished business from Thursday.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.), who was entitled to the floor, was willing to give way for the purpose of having Mr. Douglass resolution considered, if no objection was made.

on was made.

Mr. MASON (Va) would be compelled to sak the yeas and nays on a motion to postpone the special or-der, with a view to take up the resolution, because the effect of that motion must be to continue the dis-cussion in a different form from what it must be on the

the effect of that motion must be to continue the discussion in a different form from what it must be on the resolution of reference.

Mr. POUGLAS (III.) responded that it was entirely immaterial to him whether the vote be taken first on the reference or upon the resolution. He thought that any delay in the adoption of the resolution of it quiry would only operate as a delay in the statement of the Kansas question, for he should deem it his duty to obtain that information if he possibly could, and to insist upon any reasonable delay in order to procure it. This information was essential to the proper consideration of the subject; but if the Senate preferred to proceed with the discussion of the resolution for reference first, he would withdraw the material and subsequently call it up.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) was perfectly willing to give way that the Senate might pass upon the question and subsequently call it up.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) was perfectly willing to give way that the Senate might pass upon the question as to whether any more information was to be afforded to Congress officially. He was under the impression that it was not the desire of the majority of the Senate that the resolution should be adopted, and the information it sought be obtained. He had no idea that such a thing would be made. If he supposed any investigation would be made in reference to the frauds which have been perpetrated in the various stages of these Kansas difficulties, the answer which the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Green) made to his inquiry the other day would have satisfied him that no further information would be afforded to the Senate, officially, other than that already before the body, and therefore he saw ro reason why he or any other Senator, who desired to speak on the subject, might not as well proceed now as defer his remarks until the Senate should have a report from the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Green Missouri replied to the question of

mittee on Territories.

Mr. GREEN (Missouri) replied to the question of
Mr. GREEN (Missouri) teptied to the question of Mr GREEN Maine, that he was not authorized to speak for the Committee ou Territories, but would say, on his own responsibility, that the question of these frauds was not before the Committee; and fur-ther, that the Committee would undertake to carry out any direction that the Senate might think proper to

any direction that the Schate ingut than a popular give.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he understood the answer of the Senator, as he had repeated it; but that that answer conveyed the impression to his mind that no other information would be affer ied them than what they now had. Mr. Fessenden in his comments on the President's message, said it was drawn with care and design, and was intended as an argument to the country to affect their minds in reference to this great question. He thought it not unimportant, therefore, that the views of those who differ from the President should be expressed to some extent, that the country might understand, that while the officer highest in position entertained certain opinions, those who are is a less degree the representatives of the people entertain different opinions, take a different view of the facts, and have something to say in defense of their views. The President has said in his Message that if Kausas was admitted under the Lecompton Constitution the troops could be withdrawn and applied to the service in Utab, and that left the inference that on a refusal to admit Kansas, the troops would still be kept there. Was Kansas still to be kept under the control of a military despotism becausethe Territorial Government has got into the hands of that party who had heretefore been denominated rebels; and was the Senator from New-York willing to vote for the larence of the Army for such a purpose as that?

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) thought the Senator had fallen into some error relative to his position. He had reached the conclusion, from all the facts which had come to his knowledge, that there would be such a state of things in Kansas as would oblige the withdrawal of the troops now there. Ha could not believe that the daministration would be so infatuated as to endeavor to keep the army in Kansas, although such an inference might be drawn from the Message.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that the Senator from New-York utterly neglected the President's assur-Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he understood the

FESSENDEN replied that the Senator from

New-York utterly neglected the President's assur-ances of what he should do, and he (Fessenden) could not understand upon what ground that Senator could base his vote for an increase of the Army. But he would return to the President's Message. In undertaking to perform his Constitutional duty of giving Congress information from time to time of the state of the Union, the President should take care to communicate only absolute verity; at any rate he should not set at defiance known and admitted facts, and make the argument all on one side, ignoring, every not set at defiance known and admitted laces, as make the argument all on one side, ignoring everything on the other. He was obliged to say that the President had been guilty in his Message of not only ignoring all well-known facts, but of stating things which he must have known, if he had examined the documents, could not be true. What excuse the President might have for that, it was not for him which he must have known, if he had examined the documents, could not be true. What excuse the President might have for that, it was not for him (Fesserden) to say. The tone of a Message of a Chief Magistrate of the Union should be dignified and impartial. It should not be denunciatory, but yet from the beginning to the end of this Message we hear from the President denunciation in strong language of what he admits to be a majority of the people of Territory, because he alleges that, unless he keeps troops there, they have the power, as well as the will, to overturn the Government. At the same time the President has not one word to say in condemnation, but rather speaks in implied approbation of all that has taken place in Kansas in opposition to the efforts of the people of the Territory to obtain a Free-State Constitution. Such language he (Fessenden) deemed unworthy of the incumbent of the Presidential chair. It was a little singular, too, that he had no symi-It was a little singular, too, that he had no sympathy with the Free-State people of Kansas when we remember that he was born in a Free State, and had seen it grow up to be one of the first in rank in the Union, and also in wealth one of the first in rank in the Union, and also in wealth and power, simply in consequence of the Free-State institutions under which the inhabitants lived; but in the Message we see not one word except in denunciation of those who are undertaking to introduce the blessings of Free-State Government in Kansas. On the contrary he speaks in exultation when he says that Kansas is now as much of a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, and he seems to rejoice in thinking that it is bound, hence forward and forever, to the cut of Slavery. For some reason or other he has chosen to ferget the land of his birth, and treats the question as one of great importance to the Slave States but as

to larger the land of his birth, and treats the question as one of great importance to the Slave States but as of no consequence to the Free States. If it was of consequence to the nine millions of people of the South was it not of more consequence to the seventeen millions of people of the North? But the President does not think so; all his sympathies are for the South and none for the North. The President thinks that difficulties must arise if Congress tenses to admit Kansas under the Leccompton Conseitation, and warms us that the people of the Slave States would be excited and not submit to it; and, therefore, he counsels the people of the Free States to yield. He (Fessenden) would have expected of the President, in stating the danger of the excitement, to warm the people of the South as well as those of the North against disobeying the laws of the country. Congress was the proper tribunal to sattle this question, and if Congress thinks proper to settle it adversely to the views of the President, he wanted to know why the President should not counsel the people of the Slave States to submit to the will of the majority. The